



MAFLOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1958.





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28858025>

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my Annual Report for the year 1958.

The population estimated at 4,530 for June 1958 compares with that of 4,800 for 1957, a decrease of 270 since 1957 probably mainly due to a decrease in the Polish population. A decrease of 2,210 since the 1951 Census.

The deaths from all causes during the year were 76 giving a death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the home population as compared with a rate of 11.2 in 1957, and a rate for England and Wales of 11.7 per 1,000 in 1958.

The births in 1958 were 76 giving a birth rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of the home population as compared with a figure of 16.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This rate is again for the total population including Polish births.

Deaths from tuberculosis accounted for 3 of the total deaths giving a rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the home population as compared with a rate of 0.10 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were 16 deaths from cancer as compared with 8 in 1957.

There were 2 deaths in children under one year of age, a rate of 26.3 per 1,000 truebirths. The rate for England and Wales being 22.6.

Infectious diseases being light during the year.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman of the Council and Members for their co-operation and all your Officers who have helped me to compile this report.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. CATHCART.

The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the  
the fifth is the fact that the  
the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the  
the eighth is the fact that the  
the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the  
the eleventh is the fact that the  
the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the  
the fourteenth is the fact that the  
the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the  
the seventeenth is the fact that the  
the eighteenth is the fact that the

the nineteenth is the fact that the  
the twentieth is the fact that the  
the twenty-first is the fact that the

the twenty-second is the fact that the  
the twenty-third is the fact that the  
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the

the twenty-fifth is the fact that the  
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the  
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) . . . . .	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	29,749
Population (Estimated June 1957) . . . . .						4,530
Density . . . . .	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0.15
Inhabited houses . . . . .						1,463
New Houses certified . . . . .						4
Births . . . . .						76
Birth rate per 1,000 . . . . .						17.1
Deaths . . . . .						76
Death rate per 1,000 . . . . .						14.1
Deaths under the age of 1 year . . . . .						2
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 related Births . . . . .						26.3
Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis . . . . .						0.6%

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Rateable Value . . . . .	£33,485
Sum represetned by a 1d. Rate . . . . .	£132:9:2.

The Rural District of Maelor is a completely detached part of Flintshire, situated to the south-east of the County on the English bank of the Dee. Set on the borders of England and Wales the area, roughly shaped like a diamond is 11 miles from East to West and 6 miles from North to South. The River Dee with Denbighshire beyond bounds th district in the West, whilst to the North lies Cheshire and to the East and South Shropshire.

The whole district is fertile and well cultivated so that the principal industries are agriculture and its associated rural undertakings.

It is one of the richest milk producing areas in the whole country.





**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA.**

---

**1. Public Health Officers of the Authority consist of :-**

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. Allan Cathcart, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Public Health Officer

Mr. R.J. Moore (from 12/6/58 to 31/12/58.)

**2. Laboratory Facilities.**

This work is carried out by the Bacteriological Department, Royal Infirmary, Chester, the Bacteriological Department of the University of Liverpool and Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, the latter being used particularly for the Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples. The Examination of Milk Samples is done at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

**3. Ambulance Facilities.**

These facilities are now under the control of the Flintshire County Council, which Authority has arranged for the Stationing of a vehicle in the Maelor District

**4. Hospitals.**

Infectious diseases:

Wrexham Isolation Hospital.

General:

Hospitals outside the County are used for General cases:-

Royal Infirmary, Chester  
Wrexham War Memorial Hospital  
Wrexham Emergency Hospital  
Ellesmere Cottage Hospital  
Whitchurch Cottage Hospital

It may be mentioned here that one large Ministry of Health Hospital for Polish Persons is situated in the area:

Polish General Hospital situate at Penley -  
General cases, with a wing for T.B. patients

**5. Maternity.**

Patients are admitted when necessary to a Maternity Home either at Gresford or Wrexham (both Homes being outside the county)

**6. Clinics.**

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held at Penley on the first and third Thursday in every month, where as in previous years sterling service has been provided by a Ladies Voluntary Committee of which the Dowager Lady Kenyon is secretary. Many thanks for the help of these ladies during the year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

TEL: 773-936-5000

WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
WWW.CHICAGO.LIBRARY.EDU



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria Prophylactic Antigen is used by Medical Practitioners for the immunization of children in the area.

The County Council offer immunization in the C.W. Clinic at Penley. Standard practice now is early protection beginning at 5 months with Diphtheria Pertussis Prophylactic, in addition many school children are given 'booster' inoculations in schools at the age of 5/6 years.

### PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Contacts are x-rayed and skin tested, 13 - 14 year olds are given BCG inoculations when necessary.

### POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNIZATION.

This project was launched early in 1956 and selected age groups were immunized. During the year good progress in Polio immunization was maintained, the age groups being extended up to the age of 26 years. In addition expectant mothers are offered Polio inoculation. The response in the area has been very good.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	-
Mumps Meningitis	1	1	-

# THE HISTORY OF THE

... of the ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...  
 ... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

GENERAL SUMMARY			
Year	Population	Area	Notes
1800	1,000,000	100,000	...
1810	1,200,000	120,000	...
1820	1,500,000	150,000	...
1830	1,800,000	180,000	...
1840	2,000,000	200,000	...
1850	2,200,000	220,000	...
1860	2,500,000	250,000	...
1870	2,800,000	280,000	...
1880	3,000,000	300,000	...
1890	3,200,000	320,000	...
1900	3,500,000	350,000	...

# CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>ALL CAUSES</u>	47	29
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	-
2. Tuberculosis other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	3	1
11. " " (Lung and Bronchus)	3	-
12. " " (Breast)	-	1
13. " " (Uterus)	-	1
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	1
15. Leukaemia Aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7	6
18. Coronary Disease (Angina)	4	4
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-
20. Other Heart Disease	6	4
21. Other Circulatory Disease	1	1
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	1
24. Bronchitis	-	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-
27. Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
29. Hyperplasi of Prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy Childbirth Abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	-
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	9	6
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-
34. All other Accidents	1	2
35. Suicide	1	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-

Total Deaths .....76

Comparability factor for Deaths ..... 0.84



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR 1958

Disease	Under 1	1 and under 3	3 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	Over 25	Non Civil -ian	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mumps Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tabulated new Cases for 1958.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non Pulmonary		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 25	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	1	1
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-





EXTRACTS from the VITAL STATISTICS for the YEAR.

BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEGITIMATE	41	34	75
ILLEGITIMATE	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	41	35	76
Birth rate per 1,000 population .....			17.1
Birth rate England and Wales .....			16.4
Comparability factor for Births .....			1.02

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEGITIMATE	-	2	2
ILLEGITIMATE	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	2	2
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....			25.6
Rate for England and Wales .....			21.6

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	47	29	76
Death rate per 1,000 population .....			14.1
Death rate for England and Wales .....			11.7
Death from diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth:			
From Sepsis .....	Nil		
From other causes .....	Nil		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	12	4	16

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	25.3
Rate for England and Wales .....	22.6
	<u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>
Deaths from Measles	-      -
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-      -
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-      -
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	2      -

THE ... OF ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY - The production of milk and disposal wholesale to the collecting centres is the major agricultural industry in the area. The measures taken by the responsible Authority towards the eradication of bovine tuberculosis are most important to public health. In 1955 the whole of the County of Flintshire was declared a 'Specified Area' where undesignated milk cannot be sold. All milk sold retail has to be 'Tuberculin Tested Milk', 'Pastuerised Milk', or 'Sterilised Milk'. On the 1st March, 1957, a further step was the declaration of the County as a Free Testing Area, which meant that for the next two years farmers can apply to the local Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officer for the free testing of their dairy herds. Several dairy farmers continue the process of cheese making on their holdings.
2. MILK SAMPLES - The sampling of milk as required under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, continues to be undertaken by the County Public Health Inspector. The samples are taken from roundsmen, dairies, farms, schools, and restaurants, and tested for colouring matter, added water, fat deficiency, solids not fats, blood, dirt and preservatives.
3. SLAUGHTERHOUSES - The butchers resident in the area continue to slaughter animals at the four licensed slaughter-houses.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER - The provision of piped water supply to agricultural holdings and dwelling houses continues to receive active attention. Three new schemes are in course of preparation chiefly for the benefit of the agricultural industry in the regions of Willington, Lower Wych, and part of the Parish of Bronington. The Council has expressed disappointment that the negotiations with the local Estate for the transfer of its Water Supply Undertaking has still not yet been concluded.
2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. - All the technical details for a modern sewage disposal system at Bangor-is-y-Coed have been furnished to the appropriate Government Department. A scheme for the modernisation and extension of the sewage disposal system at Overton-on-Dee is in the hands of the Council's Consulting Engineers.
3. PUBLIC CLEANSING - The collection and disposal of refuse continues satisfactorily in the larger populated villages of the district, and the establishment of a comprehensive scheme for the whole of the Council's area is still under review.
4. SHOPS ACT - The provisions dealing with the health and comfort of shop workers are found in the Shops Act, 1950. They include heating, ventilation, sanitation, lighting, washing facilities, accommodation for taking of meals. Of these provisions the Local Authority is responsible for the supervision of the heating facilities, efficiency of the ventilation, and sanitary accommodation. All premises inspected during the year complied with the Act.
5. CAMPING SITES. - No recognised camping sites exist within the district.
6. SMOKE ABATEMENT - No action has been required.
7. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. - No action has been found necessary.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by a small number of Englishmen in 1630. The city grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England colonies. The city was the center of the Puritan movement, and it was here that the first American revolution was born. The city was the seat of the first American university, Harvard College, and it was here that the first American newspaper was published. The city was the center of the American Revolution, and it was here that the first American constitution was adopted. The city was the seat of the first American government, and it was here that the first American president was elected. The city was the center of the American Republic, and it was here that the first American president was elected.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by a small number of Englishmen in 1630. The city grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England colonies. The city was the center of the Puritan movement, and it was here that the first American revolution was born. The city was the seat of the first American university, Harvard College, and it was here that the first American newspaper was published. The city was the center of the American Revolution, and it was here that the first American constitution was adopted. The city was the seat of the first American government, and it was here that the first American president was elected. The city was the center of the American Republic, and it was here that the first American president was elected.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by a small number of Englishmen in 1630. The city grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England colonies. The city was the center of the Puritan movement, and it was here that the first American revolution was born. The city was the seat of the first American university, Harvard College, and it was here that the first American newspaper was published. The city was the center of the American Revolution, and it was here that the first American constitution was adopted. The city was the seat of the first American government, and it was here that the first American president was elected. The city was the center of the American Republic, and it was here that the first American president was elected.



PART OF THE ACT.

**1. INSPECTIONS**

Premises (1)	M/C line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	M/C line No. (7)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	7	14	Nil	Nil	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Authority	2	9	21	Nil	Nil	2
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Authority.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
	6	16	35	-	-	6

**2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars. (1)	M/C line No. (2)	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (6)	M/C line No. (7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	4	2	2	-	-	4
Overcrowdings (S.2.)	5	Nil	Nil	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	Nil	Nil	-	-	6
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8	Nil	Nil	-	-	8
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7	Nil	Nil	-	-	7
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	9	Nil	Nil	-	-	9
(a) insufficient	9	Nil	Nil	-	-	9
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	Nil	Nil	-	-	10
(c) not separate for sexes.	11	Nil	Nil	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act.	12	Nil	Nil	-	-	12
	60	2	2	Nil	Nil	60







